the limb passes through the third finger, which Is larger than any of the others, and is symmetrical in itself. In this the present group contrasts with the Artiodactyla, where the axis Is not " mesaxonic/' "but where there are two digits, on either side of the axls> which are symmetrical with each other. This arrangement of the limbs is highly characteristic, hut appears to be not quite universal. In the Titanotheres, which form a group of the Perissodactyles, the |-| fore-limbs are not quite accurately mesax-

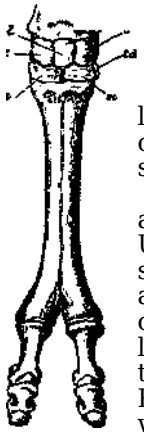

FIG. 122. —Boaes of the bone. Moreover the fibula when present

mantis **of** Camel ***(Cameltis*** ***j*** **,** , , . .,, .,

f>ac£nanu$°). x£. c, Q-°©s not as a rule articulate with, tne

Cuneiform ; *I,* lunar; ***m,*** **calcaneum. In the Opposed group of**

magnum *, JZ, radius ; s, , . . , , , . . _ . Jrx

floapiioid j *td,* trapezoici; Artiodactyles the precise reverse of these

HowS-^i£?jr^.(fr0m conditions obtains. It is usually stated as part of the definition of this group that they do not possess horns of the type of those met with in the Cervicornia and Cavicomia. But the strong bony bosses on the skull of many Titanotheres, so curiously reminiscent of those of the not nearly related *Dinoceras* and *JProto-ceras,* may weli have supported horns of the Ox. and Antelope pattern.

The teeth of the Perissodactyles are lophodont,

[1] •*r' onic. ISTor on the other hand can all Ungulates which show the Perissodactyle condition be safely included in the present group. The ancient Oondylarthra and the Utoptema show precisely the same state of affairs. But other features in their organisation lead to their separation from the Perissodactyles, of which, however, the Condylarthra are probably ancestors. The Utoptema on the other hand, which possess even one-toed members like *E^iius,* are believed to represent a case of parallelism in development. The number of functional toes varies from four to one. In the ankle joint the astragalus either does not, or does only to a comparatively slight extent, articulate with the cuboid as well as with fche navicular

more rarely
The selenodoiit Artiodactyle form of
molar is not
Th*i dental formula, moreover, is at least
near the